

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

Stephen A. Douglas.

It is not hazardous too much to say that the individual whose name is about to furnish us with matter for an article attracts more of the public attention than any other man now in the United States. The contest now being waged in Illinois, although local to some extent, is one in which the sympathies of the whole country are enlisted, and the eyes of all are now watching for the result with a painful anxiety. This being the case, a brief allusion to the character of the man, to his past and present positions, may not be without its effect in enabling our readers to form a just estimate of him and his services, if services they may be called, to the country. Passing over the earlier part of his political life when he figured as a State politician, during which there occurred many incidents which are very far from being creditable, we propose to cast a cursory glance at his course upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

The first time that the Senator from Illinois was called upon to act on this vexed question was when the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon was brought before the Senate. In company with a majority of both houses of Congress, he voted to apply to Oregon the Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting slavery within the limits of the Territory. Mr. Polk, the Democratic President, signed and approved the bill, and endorsed its policy and heartily concurred in its passage. In the debate Mr. Douglas boldly vindicated the constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon slavery as well as on all other subjects in the Territories, declared their right to prohibit or establish it, and eloquently alluded to the patriotism and wisdom of those great defenders of the Constitution and the rights of the States who passed the Missouri Compromise. He said that Congress had the power to, and did pass laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in some of the Territories, and that they had the same right to pass laws prohibiting slavery in Oregon. He voted for the exercise of the power in the case of Oregon because the laws of climate and soil rendered the Territory unsuited for slave labor, and hence the slave holding States would sustain no injury and could complain of no injustice. The Democratic party at that day had taken no position as a national organization upon this question, and so far from Mr. Douglas' being branded as a heretic in politics or as a traitor to the South, he was at once received into full fellowship with the faithful, and recognized not only as a sound Democrat, but as one destined to gain a prominent position in the party.

When the excitement concerning the boundary line and the admission of California into the Union arose in the Senate, Mr. Douglas, together with many Democrats and Whigs, North and South, was in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, so that it might embrace in its provisions all of the territory newly acquired from Mexico; so far were they from denouncing the Compromise at that day, that they swore by it and everywhere spoke of it as the wisest measure of pacification ever enacted by an American Congress. In this way Douglas and his party again recognized not only the constitutionality but the beneficent policy of that measure. But as they were thwarted in their endeavors to extend the Compromise to the Pacific, the only fair mode of settling the question left to them was that proposed by Mr. Clay and incorporated by him in the New Mexico and Utah Territorial bills. Those bills in effect left the question of slavery to be decided by the people of the Territories when they form their State Constitutions. It will be remembered that the laws of these Territories prior to the passage of the bills in question prohibited slavery, and the Compromise Measures of 1850 did not repeal those laws, nor do we understand them as giving the people of the Territories any power over the subject until they assume an independent sovereignty, when the power could no longer be constitutionally withheld. Such an idea as that the Constitution of the United States protected slavery in the Territories where there were no local laws to protect it, was repudiated at that time by all parties, and not entertained by any except a few Southern secessionists, who disclaimed connection with any national organization. These bills affirmed the power of Congress to legislate over the Territories as long as they remain Territories, for incorporated in them was a revisionary right reserved to Congress over all the acts of the Territorial Legislatures, which right is correlative with the right to legislate; for if Congress has the right to abrogate a law passed by a Territorial Legislature, they have also the right to say what laws shall govern the Territory. If we are right in our premises that slavery was excluded from New Mexico and Utah, and that the measures proposed by Mr. Clay gave the people of the Territories no power over the subject until they formed their State Constitutions, we are at a loss to know how those bills superseded the Missouri Compromise. Certainly it was never intended by their distinguished author that they should do so, nor was it supposed at the time that they would have that effect. About this time Mr. Douglas and his friends were staunch supporters of the Missouri Compromise, and frequently designated it as that "sacred compact." No heresy would have been esteemed more abominable than an attempt to repeal it. So far from there being any desire for its repeal on the part of Whigs or Democrats, they endeavored, as we have seen, to extend it to the Pacific, and were only prevented from doing so by those who were unwilling that the South should have the advantages to be derived from the extension. Thus did Mr. Douglas again endorse and again endeavor to enforce the provisions of the Missouri restriction. We give him all the credit to which he is entitled for his conduct in this crisis. It was manly and patriotic, and the best that could be pursued. As a citizen of the United States we honor him for his assistance to the great Clay in quelling the agitation which bade fair to engulf the country in ruin and a fratricidal war.

When Millard Fillmore left the Executive chair the country was in peace, the slavery question was settled in all the territory then belonging to the United States, and the people of both sections acquiesced in the mode of adjustment. So great was the satisfaction in its adjustment, and such was the security afforded to the South,

that both political parties in 1852 solemnly pledged themselves to abide by it, and denounced all who should attempt to disturb the harmony of the country by re-opening the agitation of the slavery question. In violation of this pledge Mr. Douglas introduced his bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and organizing the Territory of Kansas—the Pandora's box from which have sprung all the diseases which have since afflicted the country. We have always condemned him for precipitating upon the country a bill which was not demanded or desired by the people of either section, who, with few exceptions acquiesced in the Missouri restriction, nor by the inhabitants of the Territory. The South, to whom it was held out as a bait, gained nothing by it, not even an abstract idea. For those who voted for and advocated the bill believed in the plenary power of Congress over the Territories, and supported the bill because it delegated to the people all the power possessed by Congress.

Its introduction was not demanded by any great public exigency. It was not brought before Congress to do justice to the South, it never entering into the minds of any one that Kansas could ever be made a slave State. It was not intended to repeal a law deemed unconstitutional, most of those voting upon it believing in the constitutionality of the restriction of 36° 30'. There was no good to grow out of it which could at all compare with the evil effected by renewing the slavery agitation. This agitation had recently nearly snapped the bonds of the Union, and it was not the part of a wise or prudent statesman to run so great a risk, merely to accomplish the repeal of a Compromise deemed sacred by a large majority of the people and quietly submitted to by all. It is difficult to see any good motive which could have actuated Mr. Douglas. He had frequently and recently endorsed and approved the Missouri Compromise, and it is unreasonable to suppose that his feelings changed in a few hours. Besides, the doctrine which he contended for and substituted in place of the Missouri Compromise, that the people of the Territories, through their Territorial Legislature, should have the power to exclude or protect slavery, was not more acceptable to the party aggrieved than the act repealed had been. By many it was esteemed far worse. After having served the purpose for which it was designed, it has been repudiated by every one except its author.

The position now held by Senator Douglas is perfectly consistent with his speeches of 1854. It is the legitimate sequence of the Kansas Nebraska bill. After so long contending that the people of the Territories in adopting their State Constitutions have the right to say what their organic laws shall be, he could not well stultify himself by voting to admit Kansas under an instrument to which her people were known to be opposed. After having carried the State of Illinois for the Democracy, in 1856, by representing to the people of that State that the Kansas bill conferred upon the people of that Territory, acting through their Legislature, the power to settle the question of slavery for themselves, he could not with propriety affirm that the bill gave them no power over it until they applied for admission as a State, and that in the meanwhile the Constitution protects slavery in Kansas. Especially could he not safely contradict himself just as an election approaches in which his own future fortunes are involved. Yet those in the South who formerly applauded him even while advocating the doctrines which he has recently proclaimed from the stump in Illinois, now denounce him most vilely and unjustly. The reason is that Douglas has refused to change his politics to suit the President. Mr. Buchanan has broken his pledges, and Douglas has kept his own word. In so doing he has been compelled to remind the President of his inconsistency, which has so outraged that dignity that he has brought the entire force of the Executive patronage to bear against him. And all his menials, resenting the affront offered to their master, join in fierce denunciation of the Little Giant. Like a lion among a pack of spaniels he dashes them to the earth on all sides, and disregarding their howls and attacks moves fearlessly on his way.

The course pursued by Douglas in opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, meets with our hearty approval. It was bold, courageous, patriotic, and chivalric, he yond anything we had expected from him. We recognize in him a man of most decided ability and indomitable energy, a debater who has no superior and but few equals in the country, and a statesman, who, if he would disregard self and party, could accomplish much good for the world and could erect a monument for himself which would endure as long as our free institutions.

Whether his course upon Lecompton was actuated by pure or selfish motives, we shall not stop to inquire. We know that it was eminent ly sound and just and consistent throughout, and we will not find fault with the moving springs of action. Although differing from Mr. Douglas in many things, in his gallant fight with the Administration we are with him, out and out. We are for him not only because he is right, but because we deem it the duty of every freeman to oppose with all his power all interference by the Federal Executive in the affairs of the States.

"Poor Forney," says the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, "his fault is that he thinks more of his principles than he does of the Democratic organization." If we are not greatly mistaken, the editor of the *Commonwealth*, but one or two years since, was in the habit of denouncing Forney as an unprincipled rascal, and as unworthy of the association of gentlemen. And now it is "poor Forney" and "his principles!" How is that, Mr. *Commonwealth*?—*Pacific Herald*.

If the editor of the *Herald* had read our paper attentively, he would have found that we have never retracted our language concerning Forney. More than a year ago, when Mr. Buchanan recommended Forney to the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and said that it was important that he should have him in the United States Senate as a confidential friend and adviser, we expressed our utter condemnation of the course of the President in interfering in his official capacity with the affairs of Pennsylvania and especially that he should use his influence in favor of a man whose private character was as infamous as that of Forney. We said then that privately he was an unprincipled rascal, and we say so now. Politically he has as much principle as Democratic leaders generally have, which isn't anything to boast of. But Forney is no more of a rascal than he was two years ago, in fact we have not heard of his doing anything dishonorable during that time, an instance of re-

markable forbearance on his part. His political principles, such as they are, are identical with those held and expressed by him two years ago; yet the Southern Democratic editors who then endorsed him as a good and true man, and his political views as favorable to Southern rights and interests—who who gloried over him when he was shouting for Buck, Breck, and free Kansas—and who so earnestly desired his election to the United States Senate and abused the Americans of the Pennsylvania Legislature for not voting for him—these same editors now speak more harshly of his private character than we ever did, and more entirely repudiate his political sentiments than we ever saw proper to do. Now, why is this change? Not because of his heretical opinions, which they formerly endorsed or winked at. Not on account of the Forney letter which was written years ago and which they tolerated as long as Forney assisted them. But it is because Forney has remained true to the principles upon which Mr. Buchanan was elected and has refused to join with the President and the National Democracy in deserting them. Because he thought more of his principles than the corrupt and shifting organization styled the National Democracy.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a letter from the Hon. Charles Sumner, dated at New York, Sept. 11, in which Mr. Sumner says: "I begin the day with doubts, hot and cold; and when thoroughly exhausted am wrapped in sheet and blanket and conveyed to my hotel and laid on my bed. After my walk I find myself obliged again to take my bed for two hours before dinner. But this whole treatment is in pleasant contrast with the protracted sufferings from fire which made my summer a torment. And yet I fear that I must return again to that treatment."

Capt. Townsend, of the slave Echo, who has been undergoing an examination at Boston for some time, has been fully committed for piracy. His trial will take place before the Circuit Court, on the 15th of October. A new complaint has been entered against him for misdemeanor, which subjects him to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and imprisonment for from three to seven years.

Mr. A. Keene Richards, of Scott, denies that he has purchased the English race-horse, Fisherman, at \$30,000. He has been sold to some one in England for \$10,000, as we learn from his note.

SALE OF BOURBON LAND.—On Tuesday, of last week, Mr. John Stone sold his farm lying in the neighborhood of North Middletown, Bourbon county, and containing 500 acres, to his neighbor Jonathan Owens, at \$70 per acre.

A SIMPLE-MINDED EDITOR.—The *Mobile Register*, an intensely Democratic paper, whose only meaning of "Democracy" is pro-slavery, asks:

Is the (English) KANSAS ACT to BE RESPECTED?—This is a question which gravely concerns the people of the South to consider, and which is gravely suggested to their consideration by the aspect of political affairs and the developments of political sentiment at the North. Is the South to be betrayed, wronged and outraged by the violation of the compromise to which she was induced, at a serious sacrifice of her just demands for the sake of peace, to yield, in settling the critical controversy upon the Kansas question? The indications are ominous and alarming of a disposition and design, upon the part of the Northern Democrats who were parties to this solemn covenant, to disregard it, and to vote for the admission of Kansas, should she apply before she has attained the representative ratio of population.

Upon this emergency, concludes the simple-minded editor:

"Then in this issue of the affair, we will be thrown back to precisely that emergency on the happening of which several of the Southern States stood positively pledged to separate from the Union. However much we should deplore the desperate necessity of this step, we are convinced that it will be demanded by the honor and interest and liberties of the South, if the provisions of the Conference act, which alone interfere between her and a vital surrender of her constitutional equality in the Union, shall be trampled under foot."

Separate from the Union—because Kansas was to come in (slavery) with 43,000 people, but not without having 93,000, if free, population—separate, and be hanged, then. Kentucky and Missouri help is plenty. Be sure, however, the Northern "Democracy" will cheat you, as you tried to cheat them, in the Lecompton Constitution.

LOCOFOCO OUTRAGES IN CINCINNATI.—The Democratic organs all through the country make a terrible outcry about every symptom of violence which they can find a pretext for a scribbling to any member or members of the American party in New Orleans, Louisville, or Baltimore, but we are not likely to hear anything from them in regard to such murderous Locofoco outrages as are recorded in the subjoined paragraphs from the Cincinnati *Times* of Monday.—*Low Journal*.

Lucas, the poor German who was stabbed in the door of his own house last week, for shouting for Kessler, died at 9 o'clock this morning. The circulation of the news of his death caused a profound sensation throughout the city. It is a terrible thing that an inoffensive man should be murdered in his own door for exercising a right never before denied any man, and well may the community be startled by the fact. The Germans, we understand, holding that he is a martyr, as he assuredly is, have taken charge of the corpse.

As the Thirteenth Ward delegation was passing the corner of Sixth and Vine last evening, they committed an outrage which nearly resulted in a riot. It seems that a lad of about thirteen years of age, son of Mr. B. T. Redman, was standing on the curbstone, and as the procession was passing cheered for Kessler. At that a stout, half-drunken Irishman rushed from the ranks and knocked the boy down with a cane, and then, with a malicious kick, kicked him when he was down.

Mr. John Leonard, a fireman, ran to the rescue of the boy, when he was told with a slung shot. Those in the procession then commenced an indiscriminate onslaught upon the bystanders. Several were knocked and injured. Officers Carr and Keiser arrived upon the ground and quelled the disturbance. Though their lives were threatened, they walked into the procession and arrested the man who had assaulted the boy. Conspicuous in the disturbance was Brigadier General Sargent, who raved and cursed like a madman.

These outrages are becoming as frequent as Democratic processions. They will not be tolerated much longer.

Ordinance Sargeant Thomas Wilson died at Fort McHenry on Wednesday. He was 45 years of age, and the last twenty years of his life has been spent in the army. He was with the American army under General Zachary Taylor, in Mexico, and fought in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and most of the bloody engagements in the valley of Mexico. He was remarked for his bravery, and the late General Persifer F. Smith mentioned him by name in his general dispatches.

BUCHANAN AND FORNEY.—The Administration organs think that ever since Forney's conspiracy with Forrest to traduce the character of his (Forney's) wife, he has fallen beneath the contempt of all honorable men. Here is Buchanan's endorsement of Forney, long after that disgraceful affair with Forrest. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan is not an honorable man?

WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the high confidential relation which a Pennsylvania President ought to sustain towards a Pennsylvania Senator at the present moment, induces me to say a few words to you, as a valued friend, on the pending Senatorial election. I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, and though my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I do not desire to be placed in an equivocal position on this or any other subject. When asked, I have always said I preferred Col. Forney, and I should esteem it a friendly act towards myself for any person to get out of the Legislature to support him. At the same time I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Foster, Buckalew and Wright. From the course pursued by Mr. Broadhead for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented to you my views, so that, if you should deem it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of value.

From your friend,
Very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
HENRY S. MOTT, Esq.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?—This question is thus answered by the Knoxville *Whig*:

"To be a Democrat, in whom there is no guile, a man must swear allegiance to the party! If the party hold a separate creed in each State of the Union, every member thereof is required to swear that there is no inconsistency in that! To be national, one must follow every Democrat in the nation, irrespective of his principles! And to be sectional, one must oppose anything said or proposed by the Administration! No man is to be proscribed because he may reject any one or even all the articles of faith in the Democratic creed! While any interpretation, given to any or all the articles of the Democratic creed, by any man, North or South, is perfectly legitimate! And 'all who remain in the organization' of the Democratic party, no matter where born, what color, of what faith, or from what National State, or county organization, are Simon Pure Democrats!"

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Covington v. Ludlow, Kenton; affirmed.
Chambers v. Keen, et al, Kenton; affirmed.
Phipps v. Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, Kenton, affirmed.
Goodman v. Hibler, et al, Bourbon; reversed.
Baker v. Spalding and Wife, Hancock; affirmed.
Johnson v. Thompson; Bourbon; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Hopson v. Hillman;
Barnett v. Mayes;
Savills v. Winberry;
Herdon v. Walton;
Carson v. Carson's Ex'r—were argued.
Williamson v. Williamson; fully argued.
Stone v. Justice; motion to modify opinion overruled.
Tipton v. Triplett; response to rule filed.
Lewis & Wilkes v. Hite, et al; motion to file petition.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hicks v. Powell, et al, Kenton; affirmed.
Williamson v. Williamson, et al, Kenton; reversed.
Savills v. Winberry, et al, Trigg; reversed.
Herdon v. Malone, et al, Trigg; affirmed.
Carson v. Carson's Ex'r, Trigg; reversed.

ORDERS.

Lewis & Wilkes v. Hite, et al; motion overruled.
Mitchison v. Martin, et al; appellants death suggested; and revived in name of W. Y. & Jas. Mitchison Ex'rs.
Jefferson v. Hollowell;
Mitchison v. Martin, et al;
Palmer v. et al, v. Sassen;
Gray v. Miller—were argued.
Short v. Thorgmorton, et al; argued in part.
Gray v. Flournoy; continued.

MARRIED.

On the 2d ult., by Rev. Josiah Collins, at the house of Amos Dorthridge, Esq., THOMAS P. DUDLEY, Jr., of Madison county, son of Ambrose Dudley, Esq., to Miss MOLLIE S. GENTRY, daughter of Dr. J. B. Gentry, of Frankfort.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. M. Whittle, Miss SUSAN V. JOYCE, of Louisville, and EDWARD P. BAYNE, of Mississippi.

DIED.

On Thursday, Sept. 30, at his residence in Woodford county, Capt. JOHN SULLENGER, at an advanced age.

For Sale.

A NEW COTTAGE in South Frankfort. For particulars inquire of EDGAR KEENE.

Oct. 8, 1858—tf.

\$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 26th of June, a negro man (WESLEY) whom I got in trade of C. L. Alexander, in Vicksburg, on the 20th of March last, and he got him of Dr. A. W. Vallandigham, of Frankfort, Ky. He is said to be 25 years old, but he is probably older; 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; copper color; heavy goatee, and had on black cloth coat and pants; boots and black hat; the middle finger on the left hand of at the first joint the fore finger on the same hand shortened by a felon, and has a large scar about the small of the back, which, he says, was made by an axe. I think he will be about Vicksburg attempting to take an upward bound boat, and I hereby caution all persons from tampering with, or assisting him in any way, to leave the State, and will give the above reward for him delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get him.

Oct. 8, 1858—2u.

ROBERT P. HARRIS.

A First Rate Distillery for Sale.

BEING about to engage in other pursuits, I offer for sale my DISTILLERY and FIXTURES. This property is about one mile below Frankfort, and just below the Lock, and within the range of the proposed extension of the water privilege. It has an excellent wharf, perfectly convenient for the landing of coal, wood, grain, &c., and equally so for the shipment of everything either up or down the river. The improvements consist of a large 3 story stone warehouse, a still-house, wood-house, and excellent pens. The machinery is of the best and most improved patterns for making Copper Distilled Whisky—the engine is a splendid one and entirely new, having cost, a few months since, about one thousand dollars. The establishment is supplied by a spring of pure water, which never fails, and never gets muddy. The property could, at a very trifling cost, be converted into one of the best and most valuable flour mills in Kentucky. Any one wishing to purchase will apply to me at my residence adjacent to the premises.

D. SWIGERT.

Frankfort, Oct. 6, 1858—w&twm.

*Western Citizen, at Paris, publish to amount of \$3, and charge this office.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. KRENE and K. H. CRITTENDEN was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of September, 1858. The books and accounts of the late firm will be kept at the old business stand, and either party is authorized to use the name of it in liquidation.

W. H. KRENE.

Sept. 29, 1858.

R. H. CRITTENDEN.

For Rent.

A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, with all necessary out-buildings, with two acres of ground attached, and a blue grass and clover.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,
FALL IMPORTATION OF 1858,
SAINT CLAIR STREET.

WE are now in receipt of our Fall stock, which for variety, style, and novelty cannot be surpassed, consisting in part of

RICH DRESS SILKS, RIBBONS, SILK ROBES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, ROBEAUX, AQUILLES, TRIMMINGS, ROBEAUX, LINENS, FANCY CLOTHES, LACE SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, HOP-UP SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CLOAKS, AND DAMASKS.

We have also on hand and will be receiving during the season, a large stock of Staple Goods, English and American Prints, Flannels, Sheetings, Table Damask, and a large stock of Hosiery and Underwear for Gentlemen and Ladies, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Fustians, all of the newest and choicest styles.

Hardware and Groceries of all kinds:

CARPETS.

Valves, Taps, and Trussels 3 Ply and 3 Ply Ingalis; Ragus, Mats, and Oil Cloth;

Queensware and Glass Ware of every Description.

All kinds of Country Produce, Jeans, White and Pique Linsey, Yarn Socks and stockings, taken in exchange for goods. We can and will offer inducements. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future.

Sept. 15, 1858—te.

THO. S. PAGE.

All the papers in Kentucky will publish the above until the election and send bill to T. S. P.

THE REPORT OF THE

"Kentucky State Agricultural Society,"

FOR 1858 AND 1857.

Just published, and for sale at this office, at 50 cents per copy. This Report will be found very interesting and useful to all who feel an interest in the Agricultural Improvement of the State. It is bound in the style of the "Report of the Kentucky Geological Survey," is a volume of 596 pages, embellished with a number of cuts of the animals, which took premiums at the State Fairs. All orders to be addressed to

Sept. 24, 1858.

A. G. HODGES.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

AND AT VERY LOW RATES!

Sept. 10, 1858—w&twm.

Liberia.

The emigrants in Kentucky who intend going to Liberia in this Fall's expedition, will please report themselves to me by letter, at Frankfort, Ky. I shall leave Frankfort for Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1858, to be in time for the sailing of the vessel to Liberia. The public press in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

ALEX. M. COWAN.

Frankfort, Sept. 10, 1858.

Ag't Ky. Col. Soc.

Rheumatism Cured!

Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climates, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this disease alone. This it cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

Evidence of the highest possible character from physicians, clergymen and others, is published in behalf of this remedy, such as to give it character with every intelligent or reflecting mind. This evidence will be furnished to any address desired. The medicine is sold at \$5 per bottle, five bottles for \$20, or \$40 per dozen, and will be sent by Express, or as directed, to any part of the Union. Apply to or address

Dr. D. MORTIMORE,

Third St., opposite Journal Office,

Louisville, Ky.

August 20, 1858—1y

LIBERIA.

AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858,

By Rev. A. M. COWAN,

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—tf.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Lexington and Harrods Mill Turnpike, about six miles in length, in five sections, to be built of stone, fifteen feet wide, average depth nine inches, is offered to let to contractors, at any time, upon application being made to the President, J. M. Stone, near Payne's Depot, Scott county, Ky., from whom, also, plans, specifications, and all necessary information can be obtained. By order of the Board.

Sept. 10, 1858—3m.

GLASS MARSHALL, Tr.

*Geo. Gay, insert till forbid, and Frank, Com'ly, weekly, to amount of \$5, and ch. Obs. & Rep.

FRESH

OYSTERS.

WE are now daily in receipt of excellent Fresh Baltimore Oysters, packed in ice, for sale by the half cask or half cask.

W. H. KEENE & CO.

September 29, 1858.

FINEST GOODS IN THE CITY!

—AT—
ASTONISHING LOW PRICES!
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE "HARD TIMES."

CH. B. GETZ,

At his Store Corner St. Clair and Main Sts.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK, the finest and largest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever brought to this part of the State; and owing to the pressure of money matters he has resolved to sell better and cheaper than any other store in this city of New York. Persons intending to go to Louisville to buy their Fall and Winter Clothing will find their expense and trouble as I can sell as cheap as any body, and am resolved to do it.

His GENTLEMEN'S FINE DRESS CLOTHING is made up and cut as good as any fashionable merchant tailor can get up. All he asks is a call from those wishing to buy, and he feels assured that he can please them both in Clothes and Prices. The following is a part of this stock:

FINE BEAVER OVERCOATS, FROCK AND TAILORS; SEAL SKIN, BLACK AND BROWN; FINE BLACK CLOTH RAGLAN; A NUMBER OF OVERCOATS, for numerous

